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NURSING IN MISSION STATIONS



(This department has a two-fold purpose,—to keep nurses in this country in touch with the work of missionary nurses, and to put missionary nurses in touch with each other, for an interchange of ideas, questions, and suggestions. All nurses engaged in mission work, of every creed and country, are invited to contribute to its columns.)



A PHILIPPINE HOSPITAL

By ROSE E. DUDLEY

THE Mary Johnston Memorial Hospital for Women and Children was formally opened in August, 1908. It is a charitable hospital, under the management of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is located in the native section of Manila on Manila Bay.

An American doctor and American nurse are in charge. We have forty beds but so far have only been able to average twenty patients, owing to lack of funds and American help.

At present we have fifteen Filipino nurses in training. Two of these are always on night duty; one does all the dressings of hospital and dispensary patients, another is diet nurse and prepares the babies' foods, another does all the sterilizing and has charge of the surgery. Two Filipino doctors give their services to the dispensary work.

The Filipino girls are bright and interested in their work, learning very quickly as a rule, but they need constant supervision as they have no idea of responsibility.

Our teaching is all done in English, and as our first nurses had had practically no English education the work has been slow. Our junior class is composed of girls who have had several years in the public schools and their minds are alert. They have had their awakening and we see a great difference. We have lessons in the Bible, anatomy and physiology, practical nursing and dietetics, with lectures on care of children and materia medica. We are making special efforts along the lines of obstetrics and care of babies. The mothers are pitifully ignorant and suffer terribly at confinement very often, and the poor little babies get very ignorant care in many, many cases. The mother feeds the baby every time it cries, and feeds it anything that is at hand. The result is that the babies have all kinds of intestinal troubles. Very often

they are sick for weeks before any aid is sought, and then nothing can be done. We want to train our girls to care for babies and to manage normal confinement cases, for such medical help as is obtainable in the provinces is worse than none.

The nurses are always eager to teach what they have learned and their own people receive their teaching very kindly. The girls return from their vacations with stories of the sick they have helped. One girl went calling the other day on a former baby patient and found his mother feeding him *cold* milk. She was so angry she "commanded" the mother to bring the baby at once to the hospital and the mother did so. Another nurse, in calling on a former patient, objected to the way the baby was being bathed and calling for a basin demonstrated to the mother and neighbors.

We have had a number of young mothers from among the better class of Filipinos and they have proved such satisfactory patients. If they are started right we hope they will never consent to the practices so often resorted to at childbirth.

During the year September, 1908, to September, 1909, we have had 9000 dispensary patients, 361 hospital patients, of whom thirty have been obstetrical patients. We have done 3000 dressings and filled 18,000 prescriptions.

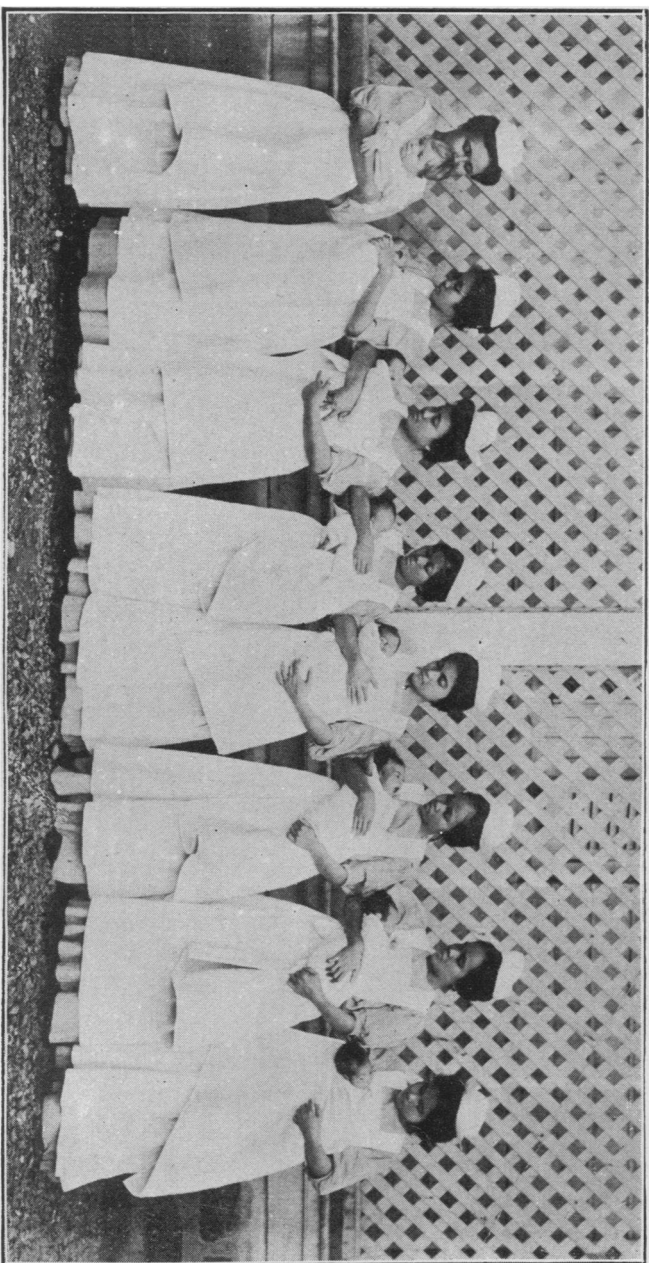
ITEMS

The China Medical Journal for September gives a review of medical education in China which includes some notices of schools for nurses.

"In connection with the David Gregg Hospital for Women (Canton), nurses are being trained. Eleven are now studying. Four have graduated. All are in constant demand and give satisfaction to both foreigners and Chinese. All are Christians."

"The Nanking Union Nurses' Home and School opened October 5, 1908. It proposes to give a three years' course to graduates of mission boarding schools and four to five years' course to undergraduates according to their capability.

"A suggestive outline of a three years' course of instruction as outlined in Isabel Hampton Robb's 'Nursing: Its Principles and Practice,' which is translated into Chinese and now in press, has been accepted by the above school. During the three years, graded instruction, practical and theoretical, is given in the following subjects: bacteriology, hygiene, household and nursing economics, including dietetics, anatomy, physiology, materia medica, the principles of nursing and their practical application to the care of medical, surgical, gynecological, and obstetrical



FILIPINO NURSES AT THE MARY J. JOHNSTON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

patients, as well as in mental and infectious diseases. Special attention is given to the subjects of surgical technic, massage, baths, and the ethics of nursing.

"The Central China Medical Association has undertaken to give final examinations to the student nurses and confer diplomas on successful candidates. The examining committee of said association also issues rules governing nurses.

"A resident foreign-trained nurse is to be superintendent of the school and to use the different mission hospitals of the city as the field of training, also giving personal oversight to private and district nursing done by students."

In Anking there is a training school in connection with St. James' Hospital.

"Student nurses, both men and women, were received in the departments of the hospital after the opening of the new hospital in October, 1907, but regular courses of instruction were not started until after Chinese New Year, in February, 1908. The course is for three years, after which the graduate nurses are under contract to serve the mission for an additional two years. A good knowledge of Chinese is required for entrance into the school, and lectures are given on Chinese, elementary English, elementary arithmetic, anatomy, physiology, materia medica, and practical nursing. Of course these lectures are supplemented by constant instruction in the wards, dispensaries, and operating rooms of the hospital, and diploma will be granted only after satisfactory examination on the above subjects."

"There are now in the school sixteen nurses, the full quota, ten men and six women, all of whom have had more or less of a high school education.

"Miss M. R. Ogden is in charge of the women and Miss S. C. Tomlinson of the men nurses, and it was only through their help that the starting of the school was made possible.

"The nurses receive board, laundry, uniforms, and a graded salary, ranging from fifty cents per month for the women probationers to six dollars per month during the third and fourth years of service for both men and women.

"The women and men nurses are kept carefully segregated with separate lectures on all subjects."

"The Union Training School for Nurses, Peking, was opened in October, 1906; the American Methodist and Presbyterian and the London Missions participating. A year and a half later the London Mission, having no woman physician on the field, withdrew, so that the

work at present is carried on by the two American Missions. One of the girls who entered the first year is now studying medicine, several others have dropped out for one reason or another. Some entered with the purpose of taking but one year before marrying, and are now out on country stations ready to bring real practical help to many homes about them. Eight girls are now in attendance.

"The teaching staff: Drs. Gloss and Leonard, Misses McKillican and Powell. Course three years. Practical work throughout. Lectures for first two years."

"H. H. S." writes from Bailundu, Africa:

"I should like to express my appreciation of the JOURNAL and thank all its contributors for the splendid and helpful articles they give us. I am way off in Central Africa, doing missionary nursing, and each month I look forward with eagerness to the arrival of the JOURNAL. I consider it a strong link between me and the home land."

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN OF FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.—A national campaign of instruction in first aid to the injured among men and boys in the city and country, in professional pursuits, industry, trade, and commerce, is being promoted through a co-operative arrangement of the American National Red Cross and the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations. To encourage this campaign, these two organizations, the latter, through its educational and physical departments, offer to those passing the regular examinations, joint certificates bearing their official seals, the signatures of their respective representatives and of President William H. Taft of the Red Cross. In this joint movement, which is probably the largest of its kind ever launched, the association is the active body, promoting and conducting the work at its various centres. It is expected that during the next few months several thousand men and boys will be effectively prepared for emergency "until the doctor comes."—*The Survey*.

Nor even a Burbank would attempt to bring a plant to maturity by depriving it of light and air and sunshine, but, according to a recent report, there are 300,000 absolutely dark bedrooms in the city of New York alone, where humankind, old as well as young, are supposed to live and move and have their being.—CONFERENCE ON INFANT MORTALITY.